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ABSTRACT

The need to empower youth for a better tomorrow is connected both, to the financial elevation as well as increment of the standard of living. Therefore, the study sought to establish the influence of budgetary allocation on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu. The study was guided by budget theory. The study employed the use of survey design in order to accomplish the research objectives. The accessible population for the study was 375 representatives of different youth groups and 65 officials of devolved fund initiative

in Uasin Gishu County. Sample size was computed using the Fishers formula. Proportionate sampling was applied to select respondents. The researcher employed the use of questionnaire and interview schedule to collect data from participants. This study used descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics were done using frequency percentages, means and standard deviation of each variable. The coefficient of variation were used where data were skewed. Correlation and regression were used to show the relationship between the dependent variable and the whole group of independent variables. The results of the study were presented using Tables and figures. The study found that budgetary allocation has a positive and a significant influence on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu ($\beta_1=0.154$, $p<0.05$). The study concluded that the amount disbursed to youths is equally distributed and done in time. Funds disbursements are based on projects types and the youth can compete competitively by accessing enough amount of money to finance their businesses. The study recommends that the training programs on entrepreneurship should be enhanced and be made compulsory before the group is funded. This will ensure that the youth will be able to make the right decision on investments as well as on proper accounting of their financial resources.

Introduction

The current world belongs to youth projects which are able to develop faster than their competitors offering the same goods and services. The project structure of the future is a learning project which is focusing at creating and gaining knowledge for improved performance and building a competitive edge (Majeed, 2013). The youth are considered the backbone of any economy and as such their potential must be properly harnessed if they are to compete on the global market. Approximately 26.3% of the global population is aged less than 15 years, while 65.9% is aged 15–64 and 7.9% is aged 65 or over (Chatterji et al., 2015).

The world is facing a worsening youth employment crisis: young people are three times more likely to be unemployed than adults and almost 73 million

youth worldwide are looking for work (Scarpetta, Sonnet & Manfredi, 2010). The International Labour Organization (ILO) has warned of a disenfranchised generation of young people facing a dangerous mix of high unemployment, increased inactivity and precarious work in developed countries, as well as persistently high working poverty in the developing world (Banks, 2016). In June 2012, the ILO adopted a resolution calling for immediate, targeted and renewed action to tackle the youth crisis. The resolution provides a portfolio of tested measures in five areas: macro-economic policies, employability, labor market policies, youth entrepreneurship and rights (Kiyana & Gitonga, 2018).

Most governments and world pioneers have understood that the youth hold the way to development of a nation or a community. There are

deliberate endeavors by both people in general and private divisions to address the issue of joblessness (Higgins, 2017). Most onlookers understand that there are insufficient occupations in the formal segment to fulfill the interest, and should look to different areas to seal the circle (Khaoya, 2016). In the developed countries, they have realized that supporting youths with finances is the key to empowerment. In USA, a programme called 'Put Our Children First' aims at providing youths with an enabling environment to run projects where all stakeholders participate in budgeting the youth projects, mentoring youths and even providing resources such as finance.

In Africa, youths not only find it difficult to conduct business, but also to access funding both from the government and the private sector. According to Baum, Cooper and Lusk (2018), youth in Africa don't have the capacity to access funding from the private sector due to legal regulations set by financial institutions. For instance, in Zimbabwe, Nigeria, and South Africa, youth must have collateral to access loans. Equally, they have to present audited books of accounts as a testament that they can handle money (Chiwara, 2016). Botswana initiated the Young Farmers Fund (YFF) to improve access to finance and entrepreneurial budget training to graduates from agricultural institutions as an impetus to tackle youth unemployment (Naqvi, 2012). To date the fund has advanced loans worth over 5 billion Kenya shillings to youths. It should be noted that the fund is a revolving one and as such the cumulative amount advanced as loans is more than the Treasury allocations (Maisiba & George, 2013). One of the objectives of the fund is to provide loans to youth owned enterprises. The fund also aims at providing business development services to youth enterprises, as well as facilitating the youth in the international labor market. As the youth undergo many social, economic and political problems a situation that affects their level of awareness. They lack access to information, the power to improve their conditions and awareness on what is subjecting them to such conditions.

Statement of the Problem

The need to empower youth for a better tomorrow is connected both, to the financial elevation as well as increment of the standard of living. Youth projects empowerment in any development is imperative not only for national development of an entire country but also for personal development of an individual. Therefore, to empower youths economically, projects are key. However, despite the great significance of youth projects funded by government in Kenya, five of these projects fail within the first few months of start-up (Wanja, 2014). Regardless of

the activity by the government to present devolved funds in Kenya particularly through Youth Enterprise Development funds, the genuine impact of the activities is yet to be experienced in many constituencies in Kenya. The greater part of the funds received by YEDF from government to finance youth entrepreneurial startups thus end up being returned to the government. It therefore can be deduced that access to YEDF is still a major impediment for the youth. If this problem of accessing and utilizing YEDF as planned is not solved will lead to a demographic bulge of young people, poor macroeconomic performance, a lack of labor market opportunities, an education system that suffers from problems of access, quality, and relevance, and a society that negates the self-expression of young people mean that many young people are unable to translate their aspirations into a productive and fulfilling future. High expectations, disappointing employment and life prospects, and marginalization among young people can fuel frustration and desperation. In response, some of these youths turn to criminal behavior, violence, substance abuse, and commercial sex work. These activities have negative repercussions on the young people themselves and contribute to growing physical insecurity for society as a whole. Various studies that have been done by Kanyari and Namusonge (2013), Bunyasi, Bwisa (2014), Rotich, Lagat and Kogei (2015) on youth entrepreneurship in Kenya, none of these studies focused on youth project performance. Therefore, this study sought to establish the influence of budgetary allocation on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu.

Objective of the Study

The objective of the study was to determine the influence of budgetary allocation on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu.

Research Hypothesis

H₀₁: Budgetary allocation has no significant influence on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu.

Theoretical Review

The theoretical framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study (Gentner, 1983). The study was guided by the Budget theory.

Budget Theory

The study was guided by Budget theory developed by Khan and Hildreth (2002). The theory states that in selecting portfolio, the managers in government behave the same way as the managers in private

firms and businesses; that is, they would select the one that will maximize their utility subject to a risk-return combination. Budgeting occurs in a policy agenda environment. During budget preparation, trade-offs and prioritization among programs must be made to ensure that the budget fits government policies and priorities. Next, the most cost-effective variants must be selected. Finally, means of increasing operational efficiency in government must be sought. None of these can be accomplished unless financial constraints are built into the process from the very start.

The theory is underlying on the assumptions that policy objectives are concern on the broad economic categories of expenditures, rather than the allocation of resources among sectors. Moreover, transfers or entitlements are not reviewed in sufficient detail and assumptions on future developments are not compared with continuing commitments. Thus, when elaborating a fiscal framework on the basis of the overall macroeconomic framework, estimates of the impact of the assumptions and the aggregate fiscal targets on the composition of expenditure, by sector or economic category, are required to assess whether the fiscal targets are realistic and sustainable, and to determine the conditions to meeting these targets.

The theory is relevant to this study in that it guided objective one on budgetary allocation. The theory can guide the official of devolved funds initiatives to understand that during the preparation of aggregate expenditure estimates could help in assessing the sustainability of expenditure policy, and thus improve the budget preparation process. These estimates could cover: the forward costs of large investment projects; projections for the more important entitlements; and aggregate projections of other expenditures, by function and broad economic category. The criticism of budget theory is that it cannot be applied where there is no data on service use by social groups, as is usually the case of roads or police services. Reliance on aggregate cost information fails to take into account possible variations in unit costs or the quality of services as reflected in class size, for instance between service delivery units.

Furthermore, government expenditure only represents the gross transfer to households, since use of the services may imply costs such service charges official and unofficial travel and the opportunity cost of time lost to productive activities, all of which may impact differentially on the net transfer actually received. A similar criticism may be advanced regarding the scope of analysis. There is a tendency for studies to focus on the distributional impact of spending on particular services or transfers. This

fails to capture the true impact of increased spending, since this will have to be financed either through increased taxation or an increase in the deficit. Both these financing options will have differential impact on social groups, so that the net benefits for some may be reduced.

Empirical Review

This section described the relevant literature to the study in terms of important empirical research findings on the concept of budgetary allocation.

Budgetary Allocation and Performance of Youth Group Project

Zia (2012) evaluated budgetary proficiency in China. A financial literacy index was constructed for the country using data collected on attitudes (towards), access to and use of financial services over the period 2005-2009. In a multivariate regression analysis, we used the index to examine the extent to which differences in financial literacy correlate with demographic and economic characteristics. The found out that budgetary allocation is required to provide adequate resources for the evaluation. Notwithstanding when youth and youth approach data on the monetary administrations and market opportunities available to them, youth might be fewer set to grasp it because of low dimensions of proficiency. The findings of the study didn't show the performance of youth group projects despite evaluating budgetary proficiency and touching on budgetary allocation, therefore, a research for this study was conducted.

Lepori, Usher and Montauti (2013) investigated on budgetary allocation and organizational characteristics of higher education institutions in Europe. The study found out that budgeting can be conceived as a critical organizational process, which is closely related to key choices concerning strategic priorities and to resources acquisition strategies. Overall, it is increasingly being recognized as one of the central places where steering and governance take place, and where higher education institutions are supposed to take initiative. The advocates of theories of change use the word 'theory' in an almost opposite sense to describe a specific explanation of a specific example (albeit one that should then have predictive power), but never explain why they do so. However, the study findings didn't provide a deeper understanding of the current functioning of budgeting allocation and performance of youth projects which is the focus of the current study.

Nthiwa, (2013) focused on influence of youth enterprise development fund on the growth of youth group projects in Kenya; a case of Gatundu North District. The study employed descriptive survey design for the purpose of describing the state of affairs as they were. The study

found out that on its part YEDF face the challenge of inconsistency in budgetary allocation from the government which makes it unable to adequately fund the growing number of Kenyan youth on the enterprise development mandate, YEDF faces the challenge of high cost of providing business development services, which include mentorship and business coaching to young entrepreneurs due to large number of youth involved and increasing demand. The study did focus on the budget allocation which is the focus of the current study.

Lemarleni, Ochieng, Gakobo and Mwaura (2017) investigate the effect of budget allocation on organization Performance at the Kenya Police Service. Ten respondents from Nairobi County headquarters were randomly selected for the pilot study. Findings indicate that there exist both positive and significant correlations between the predictor and dependent variables. Strongest and positive correlations were obtained between organizational culture and Strategy implementation followed by financial resource and strategy implementation. The focused on of budget allocation on organization Performance at the Kenya Police Service but didn't touched on the effect of budget allocation on performance of youth projects hence leaving a research gap which this study sought to fill.

Mwai, Namada and Katuse (2018) examined the influence of available budget on organization performance of registered non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Kenya. Data analysis was executed using inferential and descriptive statistics. The study results noted that fundraising efforts and how funds are distributed to the various strategic activities and operations influence the level of efficiency in the organization process. Staff empowerment, negatively though, significantly influenced process efficiency. It was also the aim to carry out an in-depth study of why fundraising efforts in NGOs did not significantly influence stakeholder satisfaction. Despite looking at influence of available budget on organization performance, didn't look at budget allocation and the performance of youth projects which this current study is focusing.

Omollo, Christophe and Onyango (2017) focused on effects of budget allocation on the performance of South Nyanza Sugar Company Limited, Kenya. The study results indicated that budget allocation plays an important role on the performance of an organization. For companies to remain competitive

there has to be a clearly formulated strategic plan and ways of implementing it. Several companies in Kenya experience difficulties in implementing strategic plans. The findings of this study were useful because they enabled the organization to reorganize its strategy in the implementation process and equally strengthened the existing budget allocation programs. The findings of the study couldn't be used to generalize the performance of youth projects hence a research gap be filled by this study.

Bardolet, Brown, and Lovallo (2017) examine the effect budget allocations on organization performance in Chile. The study findings indicated that effect of greater breadth appears to outweigh that of increased budget allocation per project. Based on these results, they theorize that breadth increases performance as it spreads a firm's bets on unproven innovative endeavors, and more so when these endeavors are more uncertain. The analysis finds that both the smallest and the largest of segments benefit in the capital allocation process, consistent with a complex combination of cognitive and political factors at play, leading to the favoring of extreme relative size types within corporations. However, the study didn't give the performance of the youth projects but large organizations.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is defined as an analytical tool that is a diagrammatic presentation of the various variables that guide a study, while showing the relationship between the independent and dependent variables in a graphic form using a chart to indicate the variables or using an illustration of the variables (Wagana, 2015). The conceptual framework shows the relationship between independent variable and dependent variable. The independent variable was budgetary allocation and the dependent variable was youth project performance measured by loan repayment capacity, profitability, sustainability and project expansion.

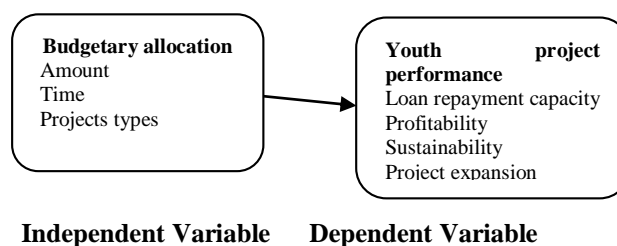


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

Research Methodology

Research Design

According to Miles and Huberman (2014) research design refers to a plan for collecting and using data so that desired information can be obtained with adequate accuracy. The study employed the use of survey design in order to accomplish the research objectives. The chosen design was suitable because the researcher needs to draw conclusions from a larger population of youth in devolved fund initiative project (Kothari, 2004). The survey designs are concerned with finding what, where and how of a phenomenon. The design is used to develop a snapshot of a particular phenomenon of interest since they usually involve large samples which are characteristic of this study.

Target Population

Target population is the total groups, elements or individuals to be examined (Orodho, 2009). Youths who have benefited from Devolved fund initiative Project and the officials of the initiative Uasin Gishu County were targeted. According to Devolved fund initiative Project records (2018) there are 75 youth projects that have benefited from the initiatives with a total population of 1632 youths. The accessible population for the study was 375 representatives of different youth groups and 65 officials of Devolved fund initiative Project in Uasin Gishu County. Therefore, the total accessible population was 440 participants as shown in the Table 1.

Table 1 Target Population

Category	Population
Youth representatives	375
Officials of devolved fund initiative Project	65
Total	440

Sample Size

According to Kothari (2004) sample size is part of the target population that has been procedural selected to represent the whole population. Sample size was computed using the Fishers formula Kadam and Bhalariao (2010) as follows;

$$S = \frac{X^2 NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + X^2 P(1-P)} \dots \dots \dots \text{Equation 1}$$

Where:

S represent required Sample size

X represent Z value (For example. 1.96 for 95% confidence level)

N represent population Size

P represent population proportion (expressed as decimal) (assumed to be 0.5 (50%))

d represent degree of accuracy (5%), expressed as a proportion (.05); It is margin of error

Calculating sample size yields the following figure;

$$\frac{1.96^2 \times 440 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.05^2 \times (440 - 1) + 1.96^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5} \dots \dots \dots \text{Equation 2}$$

$$S = \frac{422.58}{2.0579} \dots \dots \dots \text{Equation 3}$$

S = 205

Therefore, the sample size for the study was 205 respondents.

Table 2 Sample Size Distribution

Categories	Sample Size
Youth representatives	175
Officials of devolved fund initiative Project	30
Total	205

Sampling Technique

Sampling is the process of systematically selecting population representative elements. Sampling technique refers to a procedure of selecting a part of population on which research can be conducted, which ensures that conclusions from the study can be generalized to the entire population. For the researcher to sample the respondents, she first stratified the population into two categories as per sampling frame youth representatives and officials of devolved fund initiative project. Proportionate sampling was applied to select respondents from each stratum.

Data Collection Instruments

The researcher employed the use of questionnaire and interview schedule to collect data from participants.

Questionnaire

The questionnaires were administered to the Youth representatives by researcher. The questionnaires were used to collect data on budgetary allocation and youth project performance. The questionnaires were administered by the researcher. This gave the researcher opportunity to make conclusions according to comparisons made from the responses. Questionnaires were used by the researcher so as to collect a larger number of information within a short period of time. Pre-testing of questionnaires before the main study was used as a means of improving the quality of questionnaires in the field (Endicott, 1993). Apart from being the most feasible, the other advantage of using questionnaires is that it allows the respondents moments of reflection on the area under study. This is cost effect, free from bias and

gives the respondent adequate time to respond to the questions (Kothari, 2004).

Interview Schedule

The researcher used interview schedule to collect data from officials of devolved fund initiative project because of its flexibility and allows direct contact, an interview was appropriate by the researcher in this study as data can be checked for accuracy as they are collected (Dencombe, 2011). The researcher used interview as a means to obtain vital information which could not be provided by youth representatives. The idea of using interview came into implementation because it facilitated the capturing of information from the officials of devolved fund initiative project who in a real sense had limited time to fill the questionnaires.

Pre-Testing of Research Instruments

Pre-testing is the administration of the data collection instrument with a small set of respondents from the population for the full-scale survey (Teijlingen and Hundley, 2002). The purpose of pre-testing is to identify problems with the data collection instrument and find possible solutions. The study pre tested the research instruments in order to ascertain reliability and validity of research instruments.

Reliability of Instruments

According to Zohrabi (2013), reliability is the ability of a test to yield similar results or findings every time it's conducted. Every time a test is conducted with everything being constant and it yields different results can't be said to be reliable test. Therefore, no variation in the observed results or findings meaning reliability speaks to the consistency of the test or study. A pilot study was done to collect the required data for the research and to assess the capability of the research instruments. As part of the pilot study, the questionnaire was first administered to five respondents in the youth's projects in Elgeyo Marakwet. The purpose of pilot test is to establish whether all the questionnaire's questions can be fully understood by the respondents targeted by the researcher and hence rectification if need be. The actual research was carried out after the pilot study has been done, the internal consistency to calculate the questionnaire reliability where each question was regarded as a basic entity of measurement. The result of the internal consistency technique was a reliability estimate equivalent to the average of correlation factors that result from all possible split half divisions of the questionnaire.

Validity of the Instruments

Validity is the credibility of the study or the genuineness of the study (Heale & Twycross, 2015). Results of a test should be correct by ensuring that what is being measured and the tools used to

measure are what is required. Thus, the results should apply to the same subjects beyond the study. The validity of this research instrument was measured through the expert's opinion from supervisor and other project management experts before and during the pilot study. Any ambiguity or non-clarity in the questionnaire item was cleared before the questionnaires are taken to the field for data collection.

Data Collection Procedure

In this study the researcher obtained an introductory letter from the University and a letter from national commission for science, technology and innovation. Once approval is granted, the researcher collected data using questionnaires and interview schedule. The rationale for this is that the study is concerned mainly with variables that cannot be directly observed such as views opinions, perception and feeling of the respondents. More so, the target population is literate and given the time constraints, questionnaire is the ideal tool for data collection.

Data Processing and Analysis

The collected data were coded and entered into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program according to each variable of the study for analysis. This study used descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. descriptive statistics were done using frequency percentages, means and standard deviation of each variable. The coefficient of variation were used where data were skewed. Correlation and regression were used to show the relationship between the dependent variable and the whole group of independent variables. The results of the study were presented using Tables. Once the relationship is estimated it is possible to use the equation:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \varepsilon \dots \dots \dots \text{Equation 4}$$

Where X represent independent variables:

x_1 represents budgetary allocation

Y represents the dependent variable (youth project performance)

β_0 is a constant while β_1 is the coefficients of proportionality for budgetary allocation while ε represents Error of margin.

Research Findings and Discussions

Response Rate

The researcher administered 205 questionnaires to youth groups in Uasin Gishu County. The response rate results are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Response Rate

Response Rate	Population	Percentage
Questionnaire distributed	205	100
Questionnaire Correctly filled	195	95.1
and returned	189	92.2
Non response	10	4.9

Table 3 revealed that out of 205 distributed questionnaires, 195 were returned representing 95.1% and 189 were dully filled and returned by the respondents. This contributed to a return rate of 92.2%. This corresponds to guideline of Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting, a 60% return rate is good while 70% and above is very good. This high response rate of 92.2% was attributed by the researchers follow up on filling of questionnaires and explaining to the respondents where they couldn't understand. The researcher also used phone calls to the group officials to ensure they filled the questionnaires before returning them.

Pilot Study Results

The study conducted pilot study to test reliability and validity of the research instrument. The pilot study results are presented in Table 4.

Table 4 Reliability Test Results

Variable	Number of items	Cronbach's Alpha
Budget allocation	4	.859
Performance of youth fund	4	.850

The reliability results using the Cronbach Alpha value indicated that budget allocation had a coefficient value of 0.859 and performance of youth funds had a coefficient of 0.850. The variable depicted that the value of Cronbach's Alpha values was all above a value of 0.7 thus the research instruments used in the study were reliable (Tavakol, & Dennick, 2011).

Demographic Information of the Respondents

The respondents were asked to respond to some demographic information that included information regarding their gender, level of education and whether have been involved in devolved funds initiatives.

Gender of the Respondents

The study sought to determine the gender of the respondents. The gender of respondent's results is presented in Table 5

Table 5 Gender of The Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	110	58.5
Female	79	41.5
Total	189	100

The study in Table 5 shows that 110(58.5%) were male while 79(41.5%) were female. This shows that more males than females had benefited from the fund. It also indicates that group members preferred male leaders compared to females. The study results concur with those of Mann and Mikesell (2006) who found out that majority of groups, institutions and colleges have more male than female in the operation of their activities.

Highest Level of Education

The study sought to find out the highest level of education of the youth officials who participated in the study. The study results are presented in Table 6.

Table 6 Highest Level of Education

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	107	56.8
Secondary	59	31.4
Diploma	20	11.0
Undergraduate	3	0.8
Total	189	100

The study established that those officials who participated in the study majority 107(56.8%) of had primary certificate. Those with secondary certificate were 59(31.4%), those with diploma certificate were 20(11.0%) and graduate officials were only 3(0.8%). This implies that majority of respondents who had benefited from the fund had a minimal education. Although education is not a prerequisite for success, it facilitates effective and efficient management of projects and hence can be very vital for the success of youth projects while lack of it could deteriorate their performance.

Years Involved in Devolved Funds Initiatives

The study sought to determine the years the participants had involved in devolved funds initiatives. The study results were presented in Table 7.

Table 7 Years Involved in Devolved Funds Initiatives

	Frequency	Percentage
5 years and below	99	52.4
6-10 years	40	21.2
11-15 years	30	15.8
16 years and above	20	10.6
Total	189	100

Table 7 shows that 99(52.4%) of the youth officials had been involved in devolved funds initiatives for five years and below, 40(21.2%) of the youth officials had been involved in devolved funds initiatives for 6 to 10 years, 30(15.8%) of the youth officials had been involved in devolved funds initiatives for 11 to 15 years, 20(10.6%) of the youth officials had been involved in devolved funds initiatives for 16 years and above. This implies that

majority of the youths had been involved in devolved funds initiatives for 5 years and below. This supports an earlier finding of Mowday, Porter, & Steers, (2013) who acknowledged that employee experience and length of stay in a group have an impact on performance of the organization. Moreover, Saide (2009) in his study argued that, success of any group is influenced by employee's experience, gender and age.

Descriptive Analysis of Managerial Support and Skills

This section presents the descriptive statistics for both dependent and independent variable using a five-point Likert scale.

Budgetary Allocation and Performance of Youth Group Project

The study sought to determine the influence of budgetary allocation on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu. The results are shown in Table 8. The descriptive statistics used were frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation.

Table 8 Budgetary Allocation and Performance of Youth Group Project

Statement		SA	A	UD	D	SD	Mean	Sd
1. The amount disbursed to youths are equally distributed	F	2	165	6	10	6	3.78	0.70
	%	1.1	87.3	3.2	5.3	3.2		
2. Disbursements of devolved funds are done in time	F	4	169	3	11	2	3.84	0.57
	%	2.1	89.4	1.6	5.8	1.1		
3. Funds disbursements are based on Projects types	F	10	150	14	8	7	3.91	3.74
	%	5.3	79.4	7.4	4.2	3.7		
4. The youth can compete competitively by accessing enough amount of money to finance their businesses	F	2	172	13	0	2	3.74	0.72
	%	1.1	91	6.9	0	1.1		
Valid N		189					3.82	

The study findings showed 167(88.4%) of respondents agreed, 6(3.2%) of respondent's undecided and 16(8.6%) of respondents disagreed with the statement that the amount disbursed to youths are equally distributed (mean=3.78, standard deviation=0.702). The study findings further revealed that 173(91.5%) of respondents agreed, 3(1.6%) undecided and 13(6.9%) disagreed that disbursements of devolved funds are done in time (mean=3.84, standard deviation=0.576). The study results revealed 160(84.7%) of respondents agreed, 14(7.4%) undecided, and 15(7.5%) disagreed that funds disbursements are based on projects types (mean=3.91, standard deviation=3.74) and 172(92.1%) agreed, 13(6.9%) undecided, 2(1.1%) disagreed the youth can compete competitively by accessing enough amount of money to finance their businesses (mean=3.74, standard deviation=0.723).

The study finding shows that budgetary allocation has a positive influence on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu. This implies that the amount disbursed to youths is equally distributed and done in time. Funds disbursements are based on Projects types and the youth can compete competitively by accessing

enough amount of money to finance their businesses. The study findings concur with Lepori, Usher and Montauti (2013) who investigated on budgetary allocation and organizational characteristics of higher education institutions in Europe. The study found out that budgeting can be conceived as a critical organizational process, which

is closely related to key choices concerning strategic priorities and to resources acquisition strategies.

The study also agrees with Nthiwa, (2013) who focused on influence of youth enterprise development fund on the growth of youth group projects in Kenya. The study found out that on its part YEDF face the challenge of inconsistency in budgetary allocation from the government which makes it unable to adequately fund the growing number of Kenyan youth on the enterprise development mandate, YEDF faces the challenge of high cost of providing business development services, which include mentorship and business

coaching to young entrepreneurs due to large number of youth involved and increasing demand.

Youth Project Performance

The study finally sought to establish the influence of budgetary allocation on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu. The results are presented in Table 9. The descriptive statistics used were frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation.

Table 9 Youth Project Performance

Statement		SA	A	UD	D	SD	Mean	Sd
6. Youth Projects turnover has greatly improved due to enhanced entrepreneurship within the last five 5 years	F	29	153	1	2	4	4.06	0.62
	%	15.3	80.9	0.5	1.1	2.1	3.97	0.71
7. There is high loan repayment capacity among youth projects	F	25	149	5	5	5	3.91	0.74
	%	13.2	78.8	2.6	2.6	2.6		
8. There is increase profitability among youth projects due to devolved funds initiatives	F	26	136	15	5	2	4.12	0.64
	%	13.8	71.9	7.9	2.6	1.1		
9. Youth projects has been sustained after introduction of devolved funds initiatives	F	42	137	5	2	2		
	%	22.2	72.5	2.6	1.1	1.1		
Valid N		189					4.02	

The study results show that 182(96.2%) the respondents agreed, 1(0.5%) undecided and 6(3.2%) disagreed youth projects turnover has greatly improved due to enhanced entrepreneurship within the last five 5 years (mean=4.06, standard deviation=0.624). The study findings further revealed that 174(92%) of respondents agreed, 5(2.6%) of respondents were undecided, 10(5.2) of respondents disagreed there is high loan repayment capacity among youth projects (mean=3.97, standard deviation=0.710). The study findings further revealed that 162(85.7%) of respondents agreed, 15(7.9%) of respondents undecided and 7(3.7%) of respondents disagreed there is increase profitability among youth projects due to devolved funds initiatives (mean=3.91, standard deviation=0.749) and 179(94.7%) of respondents agreed, 5(2.6%) of respondents were undecided, 4(2.2%) disagreed youth projects has been sustained after introduction of devolved funds initiatives (mean=4.12, standard deviation=0.648).

This implies that the youth projects in the county had perform well due to devolved fund initiative. The youth projects are able to develop faster by focusing at creating and gaining knowledge for improved performance and building a competitive edge

Table 10 Correlations Analysis Results

(Chirico, & Nordqvist, 2010). However, the county is still facing a g youth employment crisis: young people are three times more likely to be unemployed than adults and almost 73 million youth worldwide are looking for work (Scarpetta, Sonnet & Manfredi, 2010). The International Labour Organization (ILO) has warned of a disenfranchised generation of young people facing a dangerous mix of high unemployment, increased inactivity and precarious work in developed countries, as well as persistently high working poverty in the developing world (Banks, 2016). In June 2012, the ILO adopted a resolution calling for immediate, targeted and renewed action to tackle the youth crisis.

Inferential Analysis

Under inferential statistics correlation and multiple regression, analysis were used to show the relationship between the dependent variable and the whole group of independent variables.

Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis was done in order to know the strength and direction of association between the independent variable and dependent variable. The study results were presented in Table 10

		Performance	Budgetary
Performance	Correlation	1	
	Sig.		
Budgetary	Correlation	.478**	1
	Sig.	.000	

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The study results in Table 10 showed that budgetary allocation was strongly positively and statistically significant associated with youth project performance ($r=0.478$, $p<0.05$). This implies that budgetary allocation contributes 47.8% to youth project performance.

This gave an implication that all the study variable was positively and strongly correlated to performance of youth groups. Correlation coefficient can range from -1.00 to +1.00. The value of -1.00 represents a perfect negative correlation

while a value of +1.00 represents a perfect positive correlation. A value of 0.00 means that there is no relationship between variables being tested (Orodho, 2003).

Multiple Regression Analysis

The study sought to determine the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The findings are represented in Table 11

Table 11 Multiple Regression Models Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
0.686	0.471	0.459	0.332	2.12

Model summary provides the coefficient of determination (R^2) which shows proportion of the variance in the dependent variable that is predictable from the independent variable and correlation coefficient ($R=0.686$). This shows 68.6% of association between the dependent and independent variables. The results presented in Table 11. Budgetary allocation was found to be satisfactory variables in influencing the performance of youth groups. This is supported by coefficient of determination also known as the R square of 47.1%. This means that budgetary allocation explains 47.1% of the variations in the dependent variable

Hypotheses Testing Summary

From the regression model computed in Table 12, the research hypotheses were tested using the significance level of the coefficients. The research aimed to test the hypothesis with an aim of failing to reject or rejecting the relationship between independent and the dependent variables. The research hypothesis for the study included;

H₀₁: Budgetary allocation has no significant influence on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu. The regression results in Table 12 indicate that budgetary

which is performance of youth groups. The results further imply that the model applied to link the relationship of the variable was satisfactory.

Adjusted R^2 is a modified version of R^2 that has been adjusted for the number of predictors in the model by less than chance. The adjusted R^2 of 0.459 which was slightly lower than the R^2 value was exact indicator of the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable because it is sensitive to the addition of irrelevant variables. The adjusted R^2 indicates that 45.9% of the changes in performance of youth groups is explained by the model while 54.1% was not explained by the model. allocation has a positive and a significant influence on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu with a beta coefficient of 0.154 and significance of (0.03). The study rejected the hypothesis. The findings concur with Lemarleni, Ochieng, Gakobo and Mwaura (2017) who investigated the effect of budget allocation on organization Performance at the Kenya Police Service. Findings indicate that there exist both positive and significant correlations between the predictor and dependent variables. Strongest and positive correlations were obtained between organizational culture and strategy implementation.

Table 12 Summary of Hypotheses Test Results

Hypotheses	β and P values	Decision rule(accept/reject)
H ₀₁ Budgetary allocation has no significant influence on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu	$\beta_1=0.154$, $p=0.003<0.05$	Rejected the null hypothesis

Interview Schedule Results

The study findings from the interview schedule conducted among Officials of devolved fund initiative project revealed that having good budgetary allocation can help youths to utilize the amount in improving their projects. When there is good budgetary allocation in devolved funds ensure the amount disbursed to youths is equally distributed and done in time. This is because funds disbursements are based on projects types and the youth can compete competitively by accessing enough amount of money to finance their businesses. Budgeting can be conceived as a critical organizational process, which is closely related to key choices concerning strategic priorities and to resources acquisition strategies. However, devolved fund on youth group projects face the challenge of inconsistency in budgetary allocation from the government which makes it unable to adequately fund the growing number of Kenyan youths on the enterprise development mandate

Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations Budgetary Allocation and Performance of Youth Group Project

The first study objective sought to determine the influence of budgetary allocation on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu. The study found out that the respondents agreed on all of the four aspects of budgetary allocation. They agreed that the amount disbursed to youths are equally distributed, disbursements of devolved funds are done in time, funds disbursements are based on projects types and the youth can compete competitively by accessing enough amount of money to finance their businesses.

The study findings also showed that budgetary allocation was statistically significant and has a positive influence on performance of youth group. The study rejected the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant influence of budgetary allocation on the performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu. The study findings also revealed that that budgetary allocation have a positive influence on performance of youth group project in the county government of Uasin Gishu. This implies that the amount disbursed to

youths is equally distributed and done in time. Funds disbursements are based on projects types and the youth can compete competitively by accessing enough amount of money to finance their businesses.

Conclusions of the Study

The study concluded that the amount disbursed to youths is equally distributed and done in time. Funds disbursements are based on Projects types and the youth can compete competitively by accessing enough amount of money to finance their businesses. The study also concluded that community is aware of devolved funds and can borrow.

Recommendations of the Study

Based on the study, literature review and findings after the data analysis, the following recommendations were made; The YEDF budget training programs on entrepreneurship should be enhanced and be made compulsory before the group is funded. This will ensure that the youth will be able to make the right decision on investments as well as on proper accounting of their financial resources.

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